



MISSISSIPPI DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

This report reflects significant trends, data, and major issues relating to drugs in the State of Mississippi.

Mississippi-a-Glance:

- In 2009-2010, Mississippi was one of the top ten states for rates of past-year non-medical use of pain relievers among young adults age 12-17.
- Approximately 6.95 percent of Mississippi residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2009-2010.
- The rate of drug-induced deaths in Mississippi is lower than the national average.
- Marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in Mississippi.

Drug Use Trends in Mississippi

Drug Use in Mississippi: The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides national and state-level data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs), and mental health in the United States. In the most recent survey, 6.95 percent of Mississippi residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 3.38 percent of Mississippi residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month (the national average was 3.6 percent).

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2009-2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health:
<http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA11-4641/SMA11-4641.pdf>

Drug-Induced Deaths: As a direct consequence of drug use, 345 persons died in Mississippi in 2009. This is compared to the number of persons in Mississippi who died from motor vehicle accidents (745) and firearms (487) in the same year. Mississippi drug-induced deaths (11.7 per 100,000 population) were lower than the national rate (12.8 per 100,000).

Source: WONDER online databases: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html>

Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

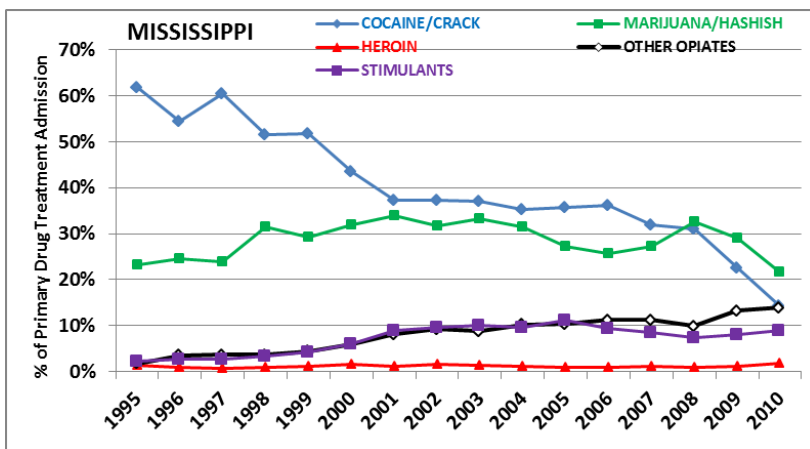
Mississippi Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Mississippi from 1995 to 2010. The data show marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in the state.

Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration:

<http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>

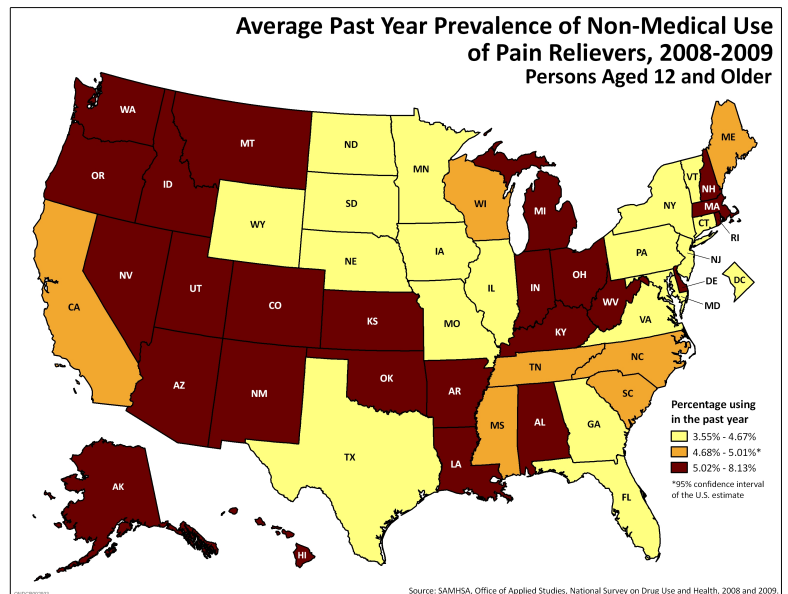
Note: The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) only displays data from 1995-2010 for Mississippi.



Prescription Drug Abuse

ONDCP's Efforts to Combat Prescription Drug Abuse

Prescription drug abuse is the fastest-growing drug problem in the Nation. The Administration's Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Plan entitled **"Epidemic: Responding to America's Prescription Drug Abuse Crisis,"** provides a national framework for reducing prescription drug diversion and abuse by supporting the expansion of state-based prescription drug monitoring programs; recommending secure, more convenient, and environmentally responsible disposal methods to remove expired, unused, or unneeded medications from the home; supporting education for patients and healthcare providers; and reducing the prevalence of pill mills and doctor shopping through enforcement efforts.



State-Level Action: Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)

PDMPs track controlled substances prescribed by authorized practitioners and dispensed by pharmacies. PDMPs serve a number of functions, including assisting in patient care, providing early warning signs of drug epidemics, and detecting drug diversion and insurance fraud. Forty-one states have operational PDMP programs established by state legislation and funded by a combination of state and Federal funds. An additional 9 states and territories have a prescription drug monitoring program authorized, but not yet operational. Adequate resourcing, increasing the number of states with operational PDMPs, and development of state-to-state information-sharing systems would significantly help reduce prescription drug diversion and abuse.

Source: Relay Health Prescription Monitoring Program, <http://pmp.relayhealth.com/MS/index.htm>

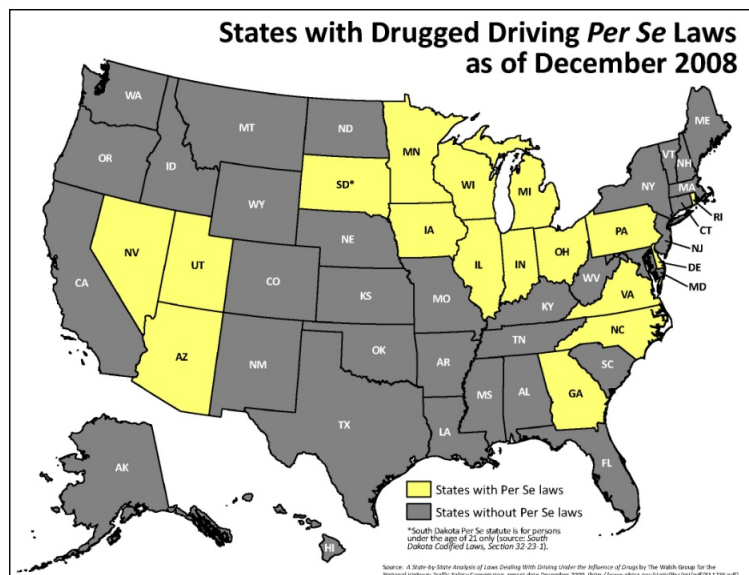
State-Level Action: Drug Take-Back Programs

A comprehensive plan to address prescription drug abuse must include proper disposal of unused, unneeded, or expired medications. Providing individuals with a secure and convenient way to dispose of controlled substances will help prevent diversion and abuse of these substances and demonstrate sound environmental stewardship. Federal rulemaking is underway and will further enhance the viability and scope of state and community take-back programs. In the meantime, states are encouraged to work with the DEA to conduct additional take-back events and educate the public about safe and effective drug return and disposal.

Drugged Driving

ONDCP Action on Drugged Driving

In 2007, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) found that one in eight weekend, nighttime drivers tested positive for illicit drugs. According to recent Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) data, one in three motor vehicle fatalities (33 percent) with known drug test results tested positive for drugs in 2009. Recognizing this growing problem, ONDCP is working to raise awareness of the dangers of drugged driving, provide increased training to law enforcement in identifying drugged drivers, and encourage states to consider *Per Se* laws to facilitate effective enforcement and prosecution of those who drive with drugs in their systems.



State-Level Action: Enacting *Per Se* Standards for Impairment

Although all 50 states have laws against drugged driving, law enforcement often lacks adequate tools to enforce and prosecute drugged driving. ONDCP encourages states to develop and implement *Per Se* standards that make it illegal to drive a vehicle after taking illegal drugs. This is the same standard used successfully for 12 million commercial drivers in the United States over the past two decades. *Per Se* standards have been adopted in 17 states.

Mississippi does not have a *Per Se* standard. However, under Title 63 Section 11 of the Mississippi Code, it is unlawful for any person to drive or operate a vehicle in the state who is under the influence of any other (than alcohol) substance which has impaired the person's ability to operate a motor vehicle, or if the person is under the influence of any drug or controlled substance, the possession of which is unlawful under the Mississippi Controlled Substances Law. Proof required: that the person was driving a motor vehicle in Mississippi while under the influence of any substance which impaired the driver's ability to operate the vehicle, or under the influence of an illegal drug or controlled substance.

Source: A State-by-State Analysis of Laws Dealing With Driving Under the Influence of Drugs, by the Walsh Group for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

ONDCP Support for Community-Based Prevention

National Anti-Drug Media Campaign

ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign provides consistent and credible messages (including those in Native American and Alaska Native communities) to young people about drug abuse and its consequences. *Above the Influence*, a major component of the Campaign, informs and inspires youth to reject illicit drugs and drinking via a mix of national and local advertising vehicles. The Campaign, in close partnership with local community-based, youth-serving organizations, also conducts teen-targeted *Above the Influence* activities to assist local groups with youth drug prevention work in their respective communities.

The Drug Free Communities (DFC) Program

Recognizing that local problems require local solutions, Drug Free Communities (DFC) organizations mobilize communities to prevent youth drug use by creating local data-driven strategies to reduce drug use in the community. ONDCP works to foster the growth of new coalitions and support existing coalitions through the DFC grants. In FY 2012, the following Mississippi coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- DREAM Community Planning Coalition
- Long Beach Substance Abuse Task Force

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy http://www.ondcg.gov/dfc/grantee_map.html

ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) County Info

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program enhances and coordinates drug control efforts among local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies. In designated HIDTA counties, the program provides agencies with coordination, equipment, technology, and additional resources to combat drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States.

GULF COAST HIDTA

Mississippi HIDTA Counties: Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Jackson, Lafayette, Madison, and Rankin.

- The Gulf Coast HIDTA supports five drug task forces and one training initiative in Mississippi.
- The task forces, working in the Jackson, Gulfport, Pascagoula, and Oxford areas, target the most significant drug trafficking organizations operating in Mississippi and beyond.
- The Gulf Coast HIDTA is currently supporting the installation of a license plate reader system to serve as a regional resource.
- In 2010, Gulf Coast HIDTA task forces in Mississippi have disrupted or dismantled over 35 significant drug trafficking organizations.

Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of Mississippi

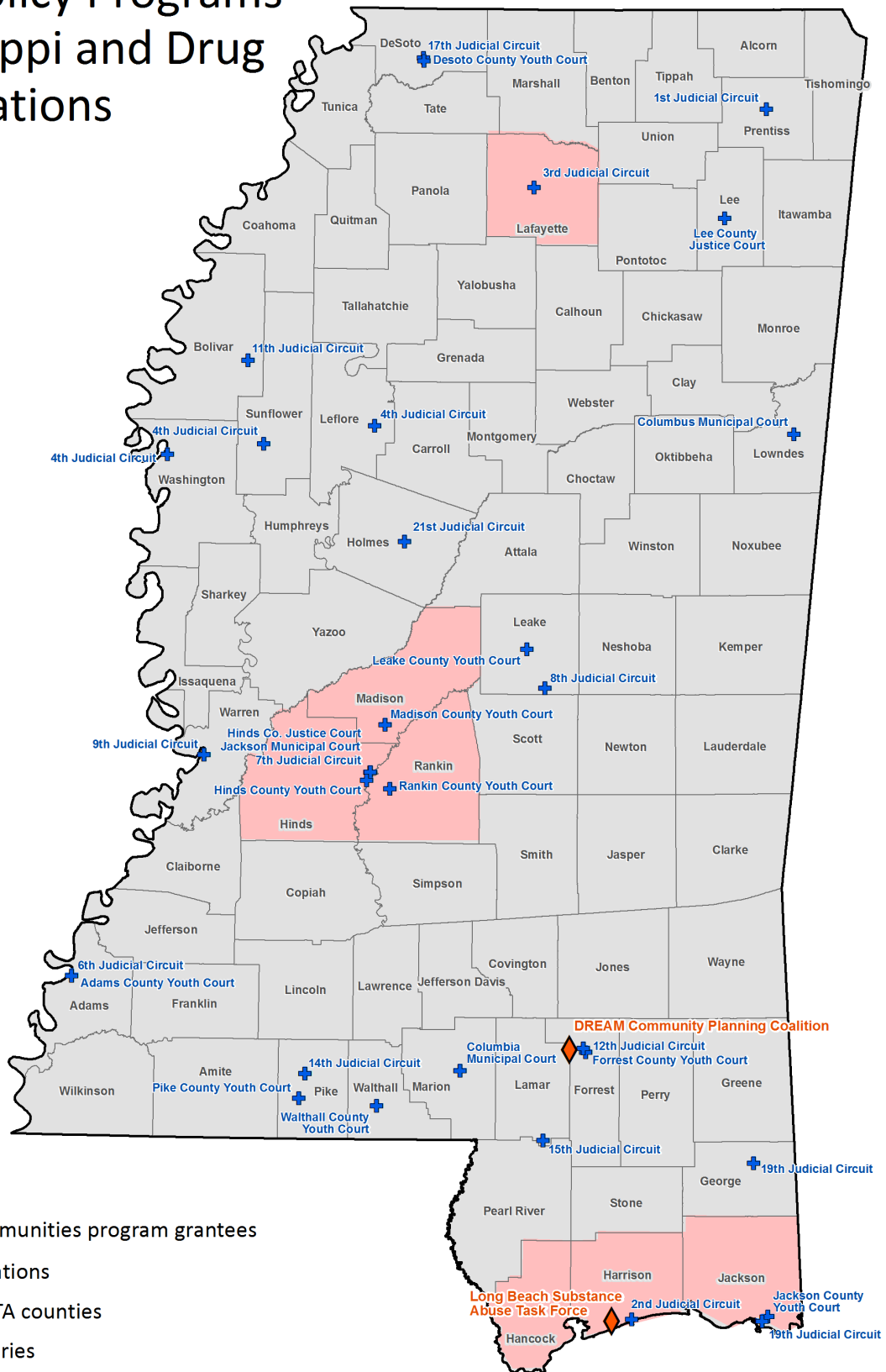
The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2012, direct support was provided to state and local governments, schools, and law enforcement organizations in your state for this purpose. Some federal grant programs are dedicated to reducing drug use and its harmful consequences while others can be used for reducing drug use or for other purposes. In FY 2012, your State received support under the grant programs shown below.

Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of MS	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Department of Agriculture	\$ 12,041,987
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 12,041,987
Department of Defense	\$ 3,790,000
The Army	
National Guard Challenge Program	\$ 3,790,000
Department of Education	\$ 15,292,487
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs	\$ 858,809
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 14,433,678
Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 67,027,633
Administration for Children and Families	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 5,110,111
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 100,000
Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 39,847,042
National Institutes Of Health	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 1,259,802
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 1,693,196
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 14,150,075
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 300,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 3,792,407
Health Resources and Services Administration	
Healthy Start Initiative	\$ 775,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$ 9,211,624
Community Planning and Development	
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$ 109,573
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 3,393,329
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 5,708,722
Department Of Justice	\$ 3,808,873
Office of Justice Programs	
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 200,000
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 2,709,101
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 269,033
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 135,221
Tribal Court Assistance Program	\$ 495,518
Department of Labor	\$ (642)
Employment and Training Administration	
Youthbuild	\$ (642)
Department of Veteran's Affairs	\$ 734,840
Veterans Health Administration	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 734,840
Executive Office of The President	\$ 1,522,832
Office of National Drug Control Policy	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 223,062

Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of MS	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 1,299,770
Grand Total	\$ 113,429,634

File updated January, 2013.

Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs in Mississippi and Drug Court Locations



- ◆ Drug-Free Communities program grantees
- + Drug Court locations
- █ Gulf Coast HIDTA counties
- ▭ County Boundaries

Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2012